

ASTOR—HUNTINGTON
WEDDING TO BE SIMPLE

Arrangements for Elaborate Ceremony
Changed by Illness of
Groom-Elect.

WILL BE SOLEMNIZED TO-DAY

In Presence of Few Friends World's
Wealthiest Young Man Will Wed Girl
Who Was Childhood Sweetheart.

Staatsburg, N. Y., April 29.—William Vincent Astor, head of the family established in America a century ago, and a quarter ago by John Jacob Astor, the German fur trader, and, perhaps, the wealthiest young man in the world, will be quietly married here at noon to-day to Miss Helen Huntington, daughter of John Jacob Astor, Jr., and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington. Since the tragic death of his father, who went down with the Titanic, made him master of the great fortune long associated with the Astor name, Vincent Astor has gained a prominence not altogether due to his wealth. His interest in philanthropy and social betterment has kept his name before the public, and his marriage to a girl whom he has known since childhood gives more than a touch of romance to the union.

Staatsburg is an old Dutch settlement on the east bank of the Hudson River, about half way between New York and Albany. Along the river for miles above and below the town lie the country estates of old New York families. Young Astor himself has a large farm at Rhinebeck, across the Hudson. Miss Huntington spent her childhood at the old Huntington estate in Rhinebeck, adjoining the Astors'. The ceremony to-morrow will be in the house which the Huntingtons built six years ago, when they moved here from Rhinebeck.

The house stands in an estate of 400 acres, overlooking the river, a quarter of a mile back from the main highway. It is a huge structure of red brick, two stories high, built in the Tudor style, and with its surrounding grounds, resembles the home of an English country squire. Adjoining are the country homes of Ogden Mills and of Mrs. William B. Dismore, the bride's grandmother.

The Huntingtons had arranged a more elaborate wedding ceremony at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in the village, but Vincent Astor's sudden illness forced them to abandon their plans. While visiting his fiancée a month ago he developed an abscess on the lungs, and for a time his condition was serious. There was talk of delay in the wedding, but both he and Miss Huntington were opposed to the postponement, and finally it was decided that the ceremony should be performed on the date originally set, but the arrangements for a large wedding with a reception and wedding breakfast, were given up. The wedding invitations were ready, but none was sent out. Only a few near relatives and intimate friends, hardly a score, were informally asked to attend, and the scene was shifted from the church to the Huntington residence.

The room selected is the library at the southwest corner of the house on the ground floor. This is a magnificent square chamber, paneled with dark oak, opening to the south into a conservatory and on the north into what the Huntingtons call the "long room," which runs across the west side of the house to the dining-room at the other end of the suite. Its most striking feature is a marble mantelpiece which Mr. and Mrs. Huntington brought from Rome when they bought this place in 1897 and remodeled the roomy old farmhouse already there into the present modern structure.

The bride will descend a staircase of cream-colored marble, which leads down to the great entrance hall at the front of the house. This hall opens into the "long room," through which the wedding procession will proceed to the library.

Miss Huntington's attendants will be her younger sister, Alice, as maid of honor, and Alice Muriel Astor, sister of the bridegroom, and Margaret Dows, daughter of Tracy Dows, a neighbor of the Huntingtons. Miss Astor and Miss Dows are children about ten years of age. Mr. Astor's best man will be Hermann Oelrichs, of New York, a student at the Columbia Law School. There will be no ushers.

The bride gown is of white tulle, very simply made, with a train of white satin and wedding veil that will be worn by Miss Huntington's grandmother, Mrs. Dismore, and by her mother, Mrs. Huntington. The bride will wear a corn-colored chiffon and dotted net with Nattie blue sashes. They will carry old-fashioned bouquets of small flowers arranged in light concentric circles, and will wear artificial wreaths of the same material on their hats. Mrs. Huntington, the bride's mother, will wear blue tulle and chiffon.

The Episcopal marriage service will be read by the Rev. Charles H. Duncan, rector of St. Margaret's Church.

After the ceremony there will be a family wedding breakfast.

Mr. Astor's gift to his bride is a magnificent pearl necklace, which she will wear at the wedding ceremony. The citizens of Huntington, Ind., which was named for one of the bride's ancestors, have sent Miss Huntington a great cedar chest.

Among the guests will be Mr. Astor's mother, Mrs. Ava William Astor, who since her divorce from Colonel John Jacob Astor, has spent much of that time in England. In the terms of that separation Vincent became the ward of his father and his sister, Alice, was given into the care of her mother.

Miss Huntington's only brother, Robert, a student at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., is home for the wedding.

The bride is the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, and descendant of Samuel Huntington of Norwich, Conn., a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1800 this branch of the family left New England and settled in Virginia, and later moved to Kentucky, whence came Miss Huntington's father, John Jacob Astor, Jr. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams Express Company. Her maternal grandfather was the late William B. Dismore, whose widow was one of the wedding guests. The Dismore family came to America early in the eighteenth century, and settled in New England.

Miss Huntington is fond of outdoor sports, and has spent most of her life in the country.

Vincent Astor will be twenty-three years old on the 15th of next November. As a child, he was delicate, and the outdoor life prescribed by his physicians became a habit to which he still adheres. He received most of his early schooling from private tutors, but for a time he attended Eton in England. He entered Harvard, but the death of his father three years ago, and the responsibilities that came to him with the great Astor estate, caused him to leave the university. At present he is learning to handle the Astor interests in this country. His fortune has been estimated at between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

TOTAL COMES TO \$74,740,800

Subscriptions Made by 4,340 Banks in Reserve Districts.

Washington, April 29.—A statement issued by the Treasury Department to-day showed that 4,340 banks in the twelve reserve bank districts of a total of 7,487, have subscribed to the capital of the various Federal reserve banks. The total subscriptions amount to \$74,740,800.

Eight of the districts have subscribed more than the minimum capital of \$4,000,000 required for each reserve bank. These are the districts of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES
OF LUMBERMEN CHARGED

Through Combination and Agreement
Restrict Trade and Raise
Prices.

PARTIAL REPORT ON INDUSTRY

Issued by Commission of Corporations
In Opposition to Exemption of
Associations From Antitrust Law.

Washington, April 29.—Lumber manufacturers' associations, through combination and agreement have increased the price of lumber and endeavored through lobbying to influence legislation, according to a partial report on the lumber industry made public to-day by the Commission of Corporations. The report opposes any efforts to exempt lumber associations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

This partial report is part four of the findings in a complete investigation of the lumber industry, and deals only with combinations to restrict trade or raise lumber prices. After reciting that "price combinations among lumber manufacturers usually have been effected through associations" and declaring that in nearly every region of lumber production, associations exist, it sums up the findings as follows:

"While some of the avowed purposes of the associations are to bring about and foster practices that are beneficial to the producer and consumer, the chief purpose apparently has been to increase profits by advancing prices."

While prices of lumber have been higher because of the associated activities of lumber men.

Continued by Subterfuge.

"In the earlier years many associations openly attempted to curtail the output of lumber to the wholesale price of lumber; later, because of fear of the law, they disavowed any such purpose, but the practices they professed to abstain from were continued by subterfuge and indirection."

"The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has been active in its efforts to shape legislation. In 1906 it maintained an aggressive lobby in Washington to defeat a reduction of the tariff on lumber."

Lumber prices, according to the report, had advanced from \$5 to \$20 per cent between 1907 and 1907. Prior to 1906 the report continued, lumber men by open agreement, maintained prices. Since then, "a variety of new methods have been adopted to carry on, in essentials, the practices."

"The evidence clearly shows," it was added, "not only combinations intended to increase the market price of lumber, but there is abundant evidence to warrant the conclusion, that as a result of attempts at artificial control prices have been higher than they otherwise would have been."

Manufacturers in many industries, wholesale and retail dealers, the investigators found, have organizations similar to lumber associations. The report said:

"It may be both proper and desirable to producers in any line of business to establish standard grades to collect and publish information as to output and current prices, and to cooperate in various proper ways for the common advantage, but it should be pointed out that the standardization of grades is the first step to price fixing, that the collection of information as to output facilitates the curtailment of production, and that co-operation for harmful purposes affords a convenient basis for combination in restraint of trade."

Activity of Association.

As to the activities of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, particularly the report said:

"The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has generally directed its efforts toward these things that affect lumber producers in common. Some of its activities, such as efforts to secure just and fair treatment from the railroads, with respect to freight rates and other matters are undoubtedly proper. Its actions in laying its views before legislative bodies in an open and straightforward way may not be objectionable, but it has not stopped there. When in 1909, Congress was revising the tariff law, this association was not content to present its case in the form of proper argument. It resorted to political intrigues in its attempts to influence both political parties in Congress; it tried to pack committees; it attempted to secure the influence of cabinet officers, Federal and State forestry officials and others high in authority; its chief representative in Washington freely wrote letters about the services he rendered to certain Senators, and certain representatives, and pointed out that friends of a duty on lumber traded with friends of other protected interests; and officers of the association claimed large credit for the election of two United States Senators, one of whom subsequently was unelected by the Senate of the United States."

The Weather

Forecast: Virginia—Fair Thursday, preceded by showers in south portion; cooler, Friday fair.

North Carolina—Fair west, showers east portion Thursday; cooler, Friday fair.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature	56
3 P. M. temperature	51
Maximum temperature	52
P. M. minimum	52
Minimum temperature up to 8 P. M.	52
Mean temperature	52
Normal temperature	62
Excess in temperature	10
Deficiency in temperature since March	186
Accumulated deficiency in temperature since January 1	205
Deficiency in rainfall since March	1.24
Accumulated deficiency in rainfall since January 1	1.34

Local Observations 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature	57
Humidity	40
Wind—direction	50
Wind—velocity	6
Weather	Cloudy

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

Place	8 P. M.	Weather
Asheville	50	76 56 P. cloudy
Atlanta	50	76 68 Cloudy
Baltimore	50	69 41 Rain
Boston	42	50 50 Rain
Buffalo	40	46 46 Rain
Calgary	62	62 62 Clear
Charleston	74	82 68 Cloudy
Chicago	44	60 54 Rain
Hatteras	48	64 64 Clear
Havre	54	62 34 P. cloudy
Jacksonville	76	86 68 Cloudy
Kansas City	54	62 42 Clear
Louisville	54	73 62 Clear
Montgomery	70	72 68 P. cloudy
New Orleans	76	84 68 Cloudy
New York	48	62 46 Cloudy
Norfolk	74	90 48 Cloudy
Okla. City	68	72 50 Clear
Pittsburgh	64	71 68 Clear
Raleigh	78	90 64 Cloudy
St. Louis	56	60 62 Cloudy
St. Paul	42	52 52 Cloudy
San Francisco	62	72 56 Clear
Savannah	62	72 56 Clear
Spokane	62	62 62 Clear
Tampa	76	84 68 Cloudy
Washington	72	86 66 Cloudy
Winnipeg	52	62 44 Rain
Wytheville	62	74 44 Rain

MINIATURE ALMANAC
Sun rises, 6:17
Sun sets, 6:57

APRIL 30, 1914.
HIGH TIDE:
Morning, 8:17
Evening, 8:03

MINISTER IN FRANK CASE
TENDERS RESIGNATION

Preacher Who Made Affidavit, Which
He Later Repudiated, Quits After
Committee Visits Him.

Atlanta, Ga., April 29.—The Rev. C. B. Haysdale, pastor of the Plum Street Baptist Church here, who recently made affidavit that he heard James Conley, a negro, confess the murder of Mary Phagan, a fourteen-year-old factory girl, and then repudiated his sworn declaration, has resigned his charge.

The action of the minister followed a visit from a committee of the church, it was announced to-night. A meeting of the church's membership had been called for to-morrow night to take action on the resignation.

Arguments on the pending extraordinary motion for a new trial for Leo M. Frank, the factory superintendent under sentence of death for the murder, will be resumed in the Superior Court here on Friday.

Conley, the negro, was a sweeper in the plant of the National Pencil Company, of which Frank was superintendent. He was the chief witness for the State at Frank's trial, saying that he added in the disposal of the body in the factory basement. Conley was sentenced to one year's imprisonment as an accessory.

REV. W. M. CLARK
DIES AT HIS HOME

(Continued From First Page.)

Most of the Episcopal clergymen of Richmond and vicinity were attending church, which is in session at Epiphany Church, Barton Heights, when the news of Dr. Clark's death was received. At the conclusion of the service, a memorial service was held, during which a touching and beautiful address was delivered by Rev. E. L. Goodwin, a close friend of Dr. Clark.

Churchman he had carried on during the long and desperate illness of the late clergyman last summer.

As soon as Burch secured the office he set about to have it moved to his home at Martinsville, although it is understood before he got the office he had agreed to keep it at Staunton. As soon as the plan to move the office became known the Department of Justice announced that it desired the office moved to Roanoke. In this desire it was following out a rule laid down by Attorney-General Wickersham several months ago that all marshals and district attorneys' offices must be located in cities where there is a Federal court. Martinsville has no court, so it will be almost impossible to move the office to Burch's home. Staunton is promised a court by the bill introduced by Flood to-day, which is considered sufficient ground by the department to retain the office there.

G. H. M.

BILL PROVIDES FEDERAL
COURTS FOR STAUNTON

Measure Practically Assures Retention
of U. S. Marshal's Office
at That Place.

NO CHANGE IN EXISTING LAWS

Thomas C. Burch, Newly Appointed
Official, Loses in Fight to Have Headquarters Moved to Martinsville.

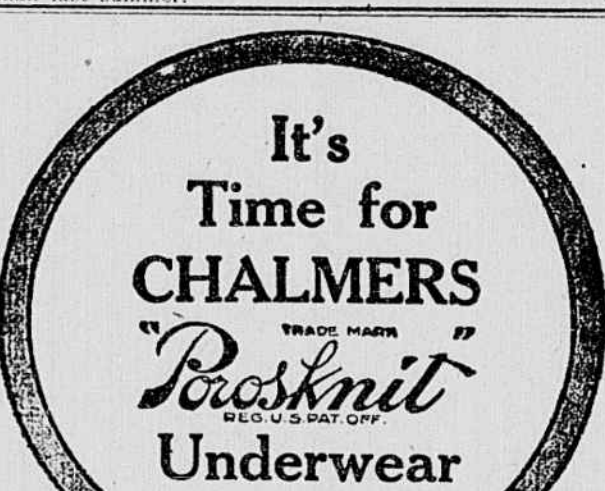
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, April 29.—Staunton is practically assured the retention of the office of the United States marshal for the Western District of Virginia, through the introduction to-day by Congressman Flood of a bill providing for holding District and Circuit Court in the Western District at Staunton on the third Monday in May and October, respectively, and to have the marshal for the Western District discharge his duties at Staunton. The bill, while naming other towns and dates for holding court, makes no change in the existing law, except in regard to Staunton.

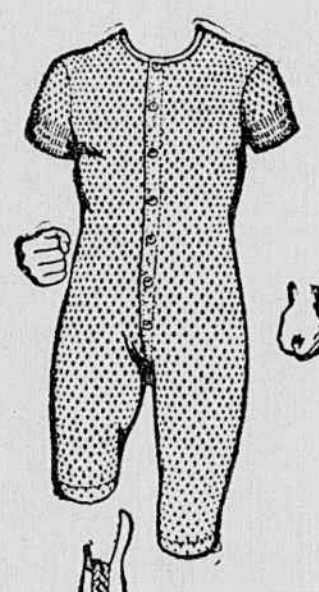
It is also understood here that the Department of Justice to-day formally decided to retain the marshal's office at Staunton, where it has been for six years, and notified Thomas C. Burch, the newly appointed marshal, to that effect. Burch was appointed several weeks ago, but put off the date of receiving his commission until May 1.

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G. H. M.



For
Man
For
Boy



So
Light
So
Cool
You
Forget
the Heat

Buy by This Label

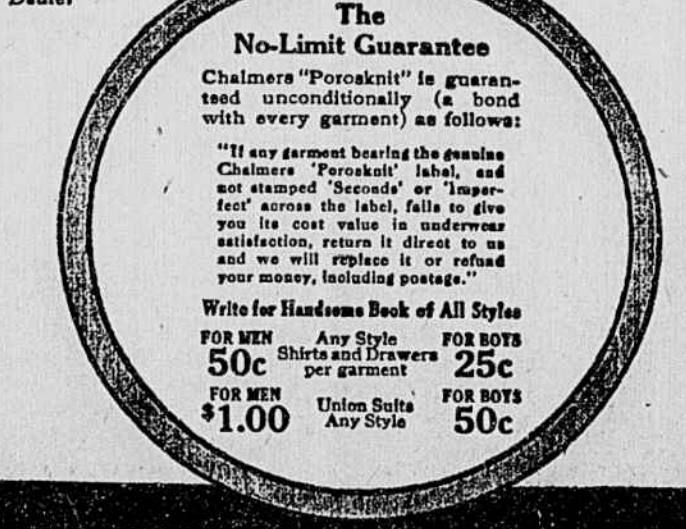


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Made in all styles—Union Suits, extra comfortable, with elastic seat. To be sure of the genuine, buy by the label.

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Dealer



CHALMERS KNITTING CO.
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The May
Dance Records
Now on Sale.

Come in and let us play
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Learn the Tango, One-Step
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BOOK OF FREE
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Come in and Get a Copy

Walter D. Moses & Co.,
103 E. Broad St.
Oldest Music House in Virginia
and North Carolina.

Children's School
Shoes. \$1

ALBERT STEIN

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THE REINACH CO., Inc.

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MILLINERY—Women's and
Misses' Outer Apparel.

Hopkins Furniture Co.

7 West Broad Street

CASH OR CREDIT

Get Your Baby

One of our 1914 Carriages. 25

patterns to select from.

Rothert & Co.

Country Butterbeans, lb. 80

2 cans Virginia Herring Roe for. . . 25c

Early June Pens, can 10c

Good 4-String Broom 20c

S. Ullman's Son

1820-1822 East Main Street,
506 E. Marshall Street.

Don't experiment with refrigerators. Buy an Alaska now.

JURGENS

Adams and Broads Streets.

\$1.00

Is a small sum to lay aside each pay day; yet such small sums, deposited regularly in our Savings Department, have grown into large accounts. You can open an account with \$1.00.

We allow 8% interest, compounded semi-annually.

Planters

National Bank

Capital and Surplus,
\$1,800,000

Dreyfus

Broad at Second.
"Specialists in Apparel for Women."

Spring Frocks

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Dreyfus Label

They are garments any woman is proud to possess, just as they have always been treasure creations throughout many years.

All life is a warfare, business included, and a PRIZED "Label" stands very much in things commercial like a "Waterloo" in War.

The prized label stands for great accomplishment in things sartorial like a great battle stands out prominently because of fine strategy or great carnage.

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Clothes That Possess It Worthily
Cost From \$15 Up to \$75.
Millinery Hats From \$3 to \$25

"COLONIAL PUMPS"

Perfection in Style and Quality,
\$5.00 to \$5.00.

Hothelm's

Broad at Third.

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New Method Gas Ranges

AT
PETTIT & CO.'S?

"Electric Light?"

—That is the first question asked by the up-to-date housekeeper. Answer her in the negative and she bids you "good day."

To her "Electric Light" means a great deal more than real light. It means electricity for washing, sewing, ironing, house-cleaning, light cooking. Then she never forgets the little fan gives her a comfortable breeze all over the house in hot weather. Give her all the electrical devices that are made especially for her use, and she'll show you what real economy in house-keeping is.

Now is the time to have your house wired. Call your contractor for special prices on house-wiring.

Virginia Railway & Power Co.

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Redeem SOVEREIGN Coupons for Mammoth Flag Blankets

16½ in. wide by 28½ in. long

Our representative will be at the Stumpf's Hotel on April 30th, May 1st and 2nd, from 1 P. M. to 8 P. M., with a supply of Mammoth Flag Blankets.

To everyone bringing him 50 Sovereign Coupons (Cash Coupons or Special Coupons or Assorted) he will give a

Mammoth Flag Blanket

16½ in. wide by 28½ in. long
design on both sides

These beautiful Mammoth Flag Blankets are regularly redeemed by our Premium Department, P. O. Drawer O, Jersey City, N. J.—one for every 50 Sovereign Coupons.

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